Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

[Vol. V.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1805. [No. 1378.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland Gin,
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,
Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
☞ *Caſh given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will ſell, by the quantity, very low, and on liberal credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
14 puncheons ſecond proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New England ditto.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 caſes claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes beſt London Muſtard, 15 dozen each,
6 do. do. Double Glouceſter Cheeſe.
20 hogſheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,
28 hogſheads Virginia TOBACCO now in ſtore.

May 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels peaſe, ſuitable for the West-India market.

July 3. Wm. HODGSON. d.

This day is Publiſhed,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-ſtore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Juriſdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
Robert Marſhall, John Dunlavy, Richard Nemay, Barton W. Stone, John Thompſon.

May 2.

Wanted to Purchaſe,
50 *well ſeaſoned. Locuſt or Cedar Poſts,*
and 250 *ſtout Cheſnut* RAILS.
Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

FOR SALE,
100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molaſſes,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 caſks black eyed Peas,
300 ſacks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raiſins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. caſks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 caſes felt Hats aſſorted, ſuitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

July 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, BY
JOHN G. LADD,
A few barrels black Varniſh,
do. Pitch,
100 barrels Boſton Beef,
50 kegs Raiſins
Soap and Candles, in boxes,
100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,
New Rum, in hogſheads and barrels,
Three bales Ruſſia brown Sheetings,
A parcel of Blocks, Maſt-Hoops, Pumps, &c.

July 15. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
About 30,000
White Oak Hogſhead & Barrel Staves,
Of good quality: *Alſo,*
A few ſquared Logs of Walnut.

WM. HODGSON.

July 5. d

SUGARS.
Seventy hhds. and Twenty-two bbls. } MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by ſloop Diana, from Martinico—for ſale on reaſonable terms by

John & Thos. Vowell.
WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 buſhels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-ey'd Peas, in good ſhipping order.

July 6.

STOLEN,
ABOUT a fortnight ago, TWO SILVER DESERT SPOONS, London make; the letter H engraved on the handles. Whoever can give information by which the Spoons can be recovered, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward, and the full value paid for the detection of the thief.

Apply to the Printer.

July 17.

TO RENT,
A convenient two-ſtory Brick-houſe on Wilkes ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

John C. Vowell.

July 6. d

Mackarel & Whiſkey.
110 barrels of MACKAREL juſt received, per ſchooner Hiram, from Rhode-Iſland:
ALSO,
35 barrels ſtrong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. Theſe articles will be ſold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

NOTICE.
The ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator to the eſtate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

Auguſt 14. d

IRISH WHISKEY.
The ſubſcriber has on hand about 1500 gallons WHISKEY, made laſt Chriſtmas from malted barley, which is of an excellent quality. It is now offered for ſale to private families, by the gallon, at four ſhillings and ſixpence, or by the barrel at four ſhillings and threepence—at his houſe near the brewhouſe.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1. dom

N. B. The few that have drank of this Whiſkey give it the preference to Brandy. There is no doubt of its being a wholeſome ſpirit. Its being manufactured in the town, ſhould be a farther recommendation to the citizens.

The Subſcriber
Wiſhes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-ſtreet, viz.*
THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himſelf—the ſtand is equal to any in town for a retail ſtore, and will be rented very cheap. Alſo, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the houſe is very convenient and in good repair—this alſo will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,
or in his abſence to Mrs. *Haſton*, living on the premiſes.

Auguſt 8. dtf

Mill Stones & Boulting-Cloths.
We want to buy one pair of 4 or 4 and a half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill Stones for ſale: Alſo, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be ſold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20. d

The ſubſcribers have juſt received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.

Lawraſon & Fowle.

June 24.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogſheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in ſtore——*Alſo,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the Weſt-India market.

James Sanderſon.

June 20. d

FOR SALE.
20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Juſt received and for Sale on reaſonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant aſſortment of goods, ſelected from the lateſt importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and caſſimeres,
Cotton caſſimeres,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fuſtians,
Long and ſhort nankeens,
Blue do.
White and coloured marſeilles,
Waiſtcoating,
4-4 7-8, Iriſh linens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,
Iriſh and Flanders ſheeting,
Platillas,
Britanias,
Sileſias,
Silk, cotton and thread hoſiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz callicoes and coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9 8, Cambrick muſlins,
India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muſlins,
Colonade and croſsbarred ſtriped cambrick ditto,
Lace,
6-4, Lace ſhawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
Engliſh and French ſilk gloves.
Kid ditto,
Pic nic mitts,
Engliſh ſplit ſtraw bonnets,
Madraſs and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Baſtas,
Mammodies,
Gorrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

May 26.

For Norfolk and Charleſton,

The Sloop Montezuma,
Job Palmer, Maſter;
Has good accommodations; will ſail 25th or 26th inſtant. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Hewes and Miller.

Auguſt 22. d

Wanted to Purchaſe or Hire,
A SMART active NEGRO BOY, for an *under Hoſtler.* Apply to the

PRINTER.

Auguſt 22. d3t

Manufactured Tobacco.
Juſt received by FAXON, METCALF, & Co. *from* RICHMOND,
30 Kegs Manufactured Tobacco, ſmall twiſts and warranted of Prime Quality.

Any ſold that does not anſwer the expectation of purchaſers, they ſhall have the liberty to return.

They have alſo on hand,
20 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Boſton Beef,
30 do. Prime Pork,
50 boxes Mould Candles,
30 do. Brown Soap,
10 hhds. New England Rum,
40 bbls. do.
4 pipes Holland Gin,
4 do. French Brandy,
6 hhds. Molaſſes,
100 reams Wrapping Paper, and
100 —— Sugar.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SHOES,
All of which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms for *Caſh*, or approved notes.

Auguſt 21. eo4w

St. Vincents Rum,
Muſcovado Sugar, and
Spaniſh Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Auguſt 5. d

TO LET,
A NEAT WELL FINISHED
TWO STORY HOUSE,
On St. Aſaph-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Abraham Faw's office—apply to

Hewes & Miller.

Auguſt 2. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Waſhington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Freſh teas, particularly ſelected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins ſugars,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump ſugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiſkey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } WINES.
Claret in caſes,
20 Boxes freſh muſcatel raiſins,
Very beſt chocolate,
Dixon's beſt muſtard,
Salad oil, &c.

With a general aſſortment of groceries as uſual.

The whole of which are of a ſuperior quality, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having claims againſt the Brigs *John* and *Enterprize*, and Schooner *Young Lyon*, are hereby notified and requeſted to bring them in, to the ſubſcriber, within thirty days from this date.

James Patton.

Auguſt 20. d30 d6ep

Spring-Garden Theatre.

EIGHTH NIGHT.

The public are respectfully informed that a detachment of the Philadelphia Company purpose opening the Spring-Garden Theatre for 12 *nights.*

[NEVER ACTED HERE.]

On SATURDAY EVENING, will be presented a Celebrated COMEDY, called

The Soldier's Daughter.

Written by A. Cherry, of Drury Lane, and acted throughout the United States with *unrivalled applause.*

Governor Heartall,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Frank Heartall,	Mr. Wood
Malfort, sen.	Mr. Bliffett
Malfort, jun.	Mr. Cain
Ferret,	Mr. Taylor
Timothy Quaint,	Mr. Jefferson
Captain Woodly,	Mr. Poe
Simon,	Mr. Francis
Thomas,	Mr. Seymour
John,	Master Harris
The Widow Cheerly,	Mrs. Wood
Mrs. Malfort,	Mrs. Jefferson
Mrs. Fidget,	Mrs. Seymour
Mrs. Townly,	Miss Hunt
Susan,	Mrs Francis
Julia Malfort,	Mrs. Jefferson

End of the Comedy,

A HORNPIPE,

By Miss HUNT.

To which will be added, the FARCE OF

FORTUNE'S FROLIC;

OR,

The True Use of Riches.

Robin Roughhead,	Mr. Jefferson
Snacks,	Francis
Mr. Frank,	Cain
Rattle,	Wood
Clown,	Master Harris
Miss Nancy,	Miss Hunt,
Dolly,	Mrs. Jefferson
Margery,	Francis.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7.

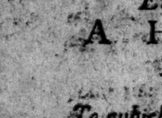
Admittance One Dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY's bar, and at the THEATRE.

☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the entertainments will be postponed until the first fair evening.

August 22.

For Charleston (S. C.)



The new, fast sailing schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

Now lying at *Merchants* wharf; Has elegant accommodations for passengers, will take freight for the above port immediately. For terms apply to

SAMUEL ELLIS,

Master on board.

Aue 19. d3re2t

FOR SALE,

A handsome, full bred MARE,

Fit for the saddle, and runs half a mile with great speed.

Apply to the Printer.

August 22. d3t

A respectable number of Citizens of Fairfax county and others, having met at Wilcoxon's tavern, Fairfax court-house, on Monday, the 19th of August, 1805, pursuant to an adjournment of a former meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of the establishment of a BRANCH of the BANK of VIRGINIA, in said county, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria:

THOMPSON MASON, *Chairman,*
and
CHARLES TYLER, jun. *Sec'y.*

THIS Meeting, being fully impressed with the many advantages to be derived from the establishment of a BANK in the vicinity of Alexandria—*Resolved*, That it is expedient to appoint a committee to draft a petition to the ensuing legislature of this state, praying for an encrease of the capital of the Bank of Virginia, and the establishment of a Branch of said Bank in that part of Fairfax county, immediately adjacent to the town of Alexandria.

Resolved, That THOMPSON MASON, JOHN T. RICKETTS, RICHARD M. SCOTT, JAMES H. BLAKE, JAMES IRVIN, GEORGE GRAHAM, and HUMPHREY PEAKE, or a majority of them, be a committee for said purpose, and also a committee of correspondence and arrangement; whose duty it shall be to circulate petitions and correspond with such characters in the different counties, as will be likely to aid them in this desirable object.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Alexandria newspapers.

THOMPSON MASON, *Chairman.*
CHARLES TYLER, jun. *Sec'y.*

August 21, d1w

POLITICAL ESSAYS

On the essential and distinctive qualities of Democracies and Republics, with reference to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OR ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

ESSAY IV.

I would do injustice to the memory of judge Wilson, were I to overlook what he said on this point, when obliged to recur to it by the remarks of the adversaries of the constitution. They urged, 'it is not a free government, it is an aristocracy, and was intended to be so by the framers of it.' (1)

"Far, far other," the judge replied, "is the genius of the system. I have had already the honor of mentioning its general nature; but I will repeat it. Sir in its principle it is purely democratical; but its parts are calculated in such a manner, as to obtain those advantages also, which are peculiar to the other forms of government in other countries. By appointing a *single magistrate* we secure strength, vigor, energy, and responsibility, in the *executive department.* By appointing a senate the members of which are elected for *six years*, yet by a rotation already taken notice of they are changing every *second year*, we secure the benefit of *experience*, while on the other hand, we avoid the inconveniences that arise from a long and detached establishment. This body is periodically renovated from the people; like a tree which at the proper season, receives its nourishment from its parent earth.

"In the other branch of the legislature, the house of representatives, shall we not have the advantage of benevolence and attachment to the people, whose immediate representatives they are.

"A free government has often been compared to a pyramid. This allusion is made with peculiar propriety in the system before you; it is laid on the broad basis of the people; its powers gradually rise, while they are confined in proportion as they ascend, until they end in that most permanent of all forms."

Thus we see that the judge was not to be induced to call it a *democracy*, or to describe it other than it is, "a constitution containing a due mixture of the principles of different governments nicely poised and accurately adjusted"—a constitution partaking only of democracy, as the oval partakes, in its nature, of the circle.

I believe enough is said to satisfy every candid inquirer after truth, that the late judge Wilson neither believed himself, nor endeavored to persuade others, that, 'the constitution of the United States is a democracy.' This political heresy is of more modern date. It is a child of ambition, begot on anti-federalism, nursed by jacobinism, and educated in the school of the new philosophy.

Our constitution then takes its situation among governments, as a republic, or representative government; described by those who framed it, 'beneficent and energetic; in its principle democratic;' and 'its parts calculated in such manner, as to give to it the *advantages peculiar to other forms of government in other countries.*' Therefore, as seen in different aspects it will appear to belong to each, to all, and to neither. Such is the character of a well organized republic: and such a republic is the constitution of the United States.

It might perhaps be useful in this place to stop and to enquire what is the object of the leaders of the sect calling themselves democratic? Do they think that by infusing into the constitution the elements of democracy (2) they will by that means become masters of the states? They know that these elements consist of "baseness of extraction, gross ignorance, poverty, and profligacy." What security can they have, that, when these shall preponderate, they will not fall under the dominion of a tyrant?'

It is a duty incumbent upon those persons who have assumed this name, either hastily or from want of due examination, to take, forthwith, a cool and dispassionate view of the history of democracies. They will be convinced, if they credit the most authentic accounts respecting them, that no democracy can be long maintained in its purity. It is a government which is necessarily destroyed by itself, and exists for and by the destruction of liberty. All of any note have died violent deaths. And if democracies are still to be set up, they must bring upon the nation the same calamities, and share themselves the melancholy fate of their predecessors.

Moved by a just sense of these truths, the convention framed a constitution which can neither be denominated a democracy nor an aristocracy, nor a monarchy; a constitution *deriving* its authorities from the people, and partaking of the structure and principles of other governments, so far as is necessary to the attainment of their advantages.

O people! blessed with a constitution suited to the situation of the country, to the habits and manners of its native citizens, will no experience teach you what you ought to avoid? Are mankind forever doomed to be the dupes of flatterers, the tools of demagogues, the prey of the ambitious! to drink, age after age, of the same kind of poison, and administered in the same cup! Citizens of the United States, you are called upon, in various ways, to partake of this intoxicating beverage. It is *pure democracy!* Drink of it, and it will assuredly produce in your country the same evils and calamities it has produced elsewhere.

(1) *Debates, Penn. Con. vol. I, page* 128.
(2) *See Aristotle—de Rep. lib, viii.*

From the United States Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The democratic papers of both sides are at present filled with addresses to the citizens of this state on the subject of an approaching election. Among all these we have observed no one more amusing than an address, of the "Friends of the People" to the inhabitents of Centre county.—I suspect it would puzzle any one of my readers to conjecture what good reason could be urged to induce the federalists to join the revolutionary party and vote for Simon Snyder. Yet are reasons urged by the writer of this address; and as they are expressed in a good natured, inoffensive manner, we have subjoined them for the entertainment of our readers.

[*Extracted from the Address.*]

Are any of you federalists! Are you still attached to the principles professed and the measures pursued by the former administration of the general government? Then we think you may very consistently, under present circumstances vote for SIMON SNYDER. Though he no doubt differs very widely from you on many subjects of a political nature, and will continue to do so;—yet should he succeed you know, or many of you may know, that in all your intercourse with him, he will treat you with the politeness and decorum of a gentleman, and as men and citizens your rights, your interests and just pretentions will be protected, and regarded with the same equal measures of justice, impartiality and attention as those of the rest of your fellow citizens; you will not be insulted with the contumelious epithets of "tory, traitor, aristocrat apostate whigs," and every other opprobrious name of disgrace that our political vocabulary can furnish. No! Simon Snyder is not capable of such indecent conduct—nor will he, we are persuaded be the governor of a party; we want, and we desire that he will do impartial and exact justice to all men without regarding political or religious names or distinctions;——we abhor intolerance of every kind; and did we not fully believe that Simon Snyder doth so also, he should not have our support, nor would we recommend him to you.

We cannot conceive how federalists of spirit and principle can vote for Thomas M'Kean, after the manner in which he hath insulted and persecuted them, as far as was in his power, for no other reason than their opposition to his election. It is true he very readily pardoned the sin of federalism where the federalist was a relation or family connexion; we have had striking instances of this in our own county; but in every other case was not his rage unbounded, until he quarrelled with the democratic party? perhaps you may be fascinated with his present leaning to federalism, and his ample profession of respect towards you; but if you cannot trust a man so capricious, even in the meredian of life, much less can you trust him now, when he is upwards of three score and ten years, and of course hath reached the age of dotage. Depend upon it if he succeeds again, neither federalists nor democrats have any thing to expect from him but the utmost extent of his rancorous vengeance.

The third party are his favorites, to them alone will his bounty be extended; and what may not his opponents expect of a person naturally so peevish and insolent, when his mind will be irritated with opposition and bloated with success. Every well informed federalist must know, that all Mr. M'Kean and his third party friends want of federalists, is, their present aid to keep them secure, in those offices, which they now possess, safe from the attacks of those who placed them in them; and whose confidence they have forfeited by their injustice and apostacy. But we entertain a better opinion of the spirit and discernment of federalists in general, than to think that they can be ultimately imposed upon by pompous professions, however they might for a moment be deceived by specious appearances; you know, at this time, you cannot have a man of your own party politics for governor, (for we do not consider Thomas M'Kean as belonging to a party of any generic character) will you then lend your aid to force a governor upon the state, of such a haughty, tyrannical temper and partial predelictions as the present incumbent, out of mere party resentment and opposition to your antagonists; when you know you must suffer in common with them, and feel the smart of the same scorpions with which they will be chastised? No! fellow citizens, we hope better things of you; we think higher and more worthily of your understandings; and although we cannot subscribe to many of the articles of your political creed, any more than you can ours, yet we do not nor never did think you enemies to our common country; far be it from us to suggest or even entertain the injurious idea of your being 'tories, traitors,' or even 'apostate whigs;' we only consider you as you do us, mistaken politicians. We therefore believe, that you will support Simon Snyder at the ensuing election or at least, that you will reject Thomas M'Kean, the alternate reviler and persecutor of federalists and democrats—and against whom, they are in common bound by every principle of honor and dignity, to make common cause.

To third party men, we have nothing to address; with such amphibious creatures we wish no political communion; should any of the individuals who may have been imposed upon, to join such a non descript, see their error, and return to their first principles, we are ready to embrace them as brothers, who were lost and are now found; but as a party we disclaim all connection with them.

SALEM, August 16.

Captain Bullock, whose arrival from Jamaica was mentioned in our last, was lately master of the ship Hazard, of this port and had the misfortune to be taken by a British frigate, sent to Jamaica, and there condemned ship and cargo. The Hazard sailed from hence in April last, with a cargo, for Laguira; on arriving there, being refused an entry, captain B. steered for Curracoa, but with a determination not to enter that or any other port till he could ascertain that it was perfectly free from blockade. At the time he made the island he also descried two ships standing off and on; and in order to gain information respecting a blockade, he ran down towards them, and hove to, when a boat from one of them (the Fortune) was sent with an officer to board the Hazard, who took capt. B. with his papers, on board the other ship, which proved to be the frigate Franchise, Commodore Murray. Another boat was then dispatched to the Hazard, with orders to bring away all the officers and crew; and the Commodore informed captain B. that he intended to send the ship to Jamaica, and would allow only himself and one of his people to go in her. Accordingly captain B. and Mr. Palfray, his Clerk, were permitted to return on board; and a prize master and eight men conducted the ship to Jamaica, where they arrived the 16th of May, and on the 6th of June her condemnation was pronounced, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstances, upon the ground that the property belonged to enemies of Great Britain—an allegation, for which there was not the least shadow of pretence, and which it is hardly possible the judge himself could believe. Captain B. entered an appeal from this sentence, the injustice of which is so flagrant, there is no doubt it will be reversed in England. The ship and cargo when she sailed from this port, were valued at 80,000 dollars.

When captain B. left Curracoa, commodore Murray promised *upon his honor* that he would send his men to Jamaica by the first opportunity; but though many opportunities had passed, he still detained them in his service, where it is supposed they are at this time, with about 60 more, impressed with protections in their hands.

Captain B. informs, that many impressed Americans remained at Jamaica, thro' want of an agent of the government, in the absence of their captains.

Captain Bullock has favored us with a list of condemnations of American vessels

and property, at Jamaica, as prizes or recaptures, since the beginning of February, 1804. As it may be of utility to the commercial interest, we shall publish it in our next. Most of those of which there was a total condemnation, were taken off Curracoa.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Of our City.—Much exaggerated conversation having taken place on the subject of the few cases of sickness which during the past week, have occurred in Southwark, we have endeavoured to obtain, from the most authentic and rerpectable sources, such information as we conceive will be satisfactory to the public. On so momentous an enquiry, we are happy to state, that the Board of Health, with a very praise-worthy vigilance, have caused to be removed into the country, every person labouring under any suspicious indications, together with their families: That at this moment, not a solitary instance of the kind remains in the neighborhood: and that, from every appearance, superadded to the unwearied exertions of the Board, we are flattered with an assurance, that the disease, if it were at all of a threatening aspect, will be strangled in its infancy.

We are induced to make this statement, by the reflection, that on all similar occasions the public sensibility has been too apt to outrun its discretion. We hope and believe, that in the present instance the public repose will experience but little, if any, agitation. Even admitting that the cases of sickness which have already come before the notice of the Board, are of a character to justify alarm, (which we are far from conceding) yet, we have before us the consolatory examples of New-Haven, Providence, and perhaps of N. York, of the practicability, not only of restraining its course, but of completely extirpating it. We therefore hope, under the very favorable appearances of our city, and from the moderate character of the disease in Southwark, that our citizens, remaining perfectly calm and deliberate, will co-operate with the Board in every measure calculated to preserve the city on the one hand from the dangers of disease, and on the other, from the mischief of *unnecessary alarm*.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, August 23.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated Montreal, Aug. 3.

"This moment the Quebec post is in with an account of the capture of the Newfoundland convoy."

In the Register of Friday last, we stated on authority which we then deemed correct, "that the matters in dispute between the United States and the government of Spain were amicably adjusted." This information we believe to be now incorrect. A letter from Cadiz of the 25th of June, to a respectable merchant in this city says, 'that the negociations are broken off, and that the ministers had seperated in a very ill-humor. [*Phil. Reg.*]

The purchase of Louisiana begins to appear to the public in its true colors. At first it was covered with the thick vapors of prejudice. But time scatters these, and truth is at length discernable to common sense by the naked eye. Spain had broke her treaty with the United States and "concluded" the navigation of the Mississippi. With any sort of spirit, and without any other expence than travelling fees for general Wilkinson, and the remaining federal regiments, our government might have taken quiet possession of the banks of the Spanish bank of the Mississippi. Embroiled as Bonaparte was with Great Britain, it would not have cost an ounce of powder to settle the controversey. Yet more afraid of the French than every thing else fifteen millions of money were taken from the mouth of labor to buy OUR OWN from the Consul. We bought the right to navigate the Mississippi, which neither France nor Spain had any right to hinder; and we also bought a vast extent of wild land that we did not want.

It is astonishing that this subject has been so little discussed in the speeches in congress and in pamphlets. It would seem as if the Spaniards themselves could not receive the news of what government had transacted with more implicit faith than we have done. The time will come when the wisdom of folly, the good or evil of the measure will appear in strong lights. Time and events will not leave a thing of this magnitude in doubt and uncertainty. Too much extended before, we now stretch our limits into untravelled regions where no white man has trod. We have now like Russia a Siberia. We cannot apply the principles of liberty and constitution to a wilderness and to savages; therefore our new empire must be governed by new principles, and necessity ordains that they must be the principles of despotism. What a mighty thing is this for a republican nation!

Our purchase can add nothing to our treasury, and will require much from it. Our public force has now a wide and a barren field, unless Mr. Monroe's wisdom should fail where Charles Pinckney's wisdom failed before at the court of Madrid. Then our new purchase may cost a new war, and our troops may reap the golden harvest of Mexico. What a fine addition that would make to our empire. We might have our chocolate and cochineal within our own limits and live happy and independent of all the world. So S. H. Smith would tell us in the National Intelligencer. Here we have a fine prospect of that everlasting peace, that political heaven, that we were promised as the sure effect of buying Louisiana.

In fact is there one advantage that the first moments of delusion promised, that time has not disappointed?

Will our people never look back and try the wisdom of our rulers by the effect of their measures—or with the multitude continue to answer arguments and to hide disgraces by crying huzza, Jefferson forever.

(*Boston Rep.*)

The London Times of the 24th of June, contains the following remarks on the union of the Ligurian republic with the French empire:

"That which every one expected who has watched the ambition and policy of Bonaparte, as to what has regarded the states of Italy, has come to pass—he has united the Ligurian republic or Genoa, not with his kingdom of Italy, but with the French empire! How far this union is in the spirit of those principles which he advanced, when he deigned to except the sovereignty of the kingdom of Italy, the powers of the continent, who are the most interested in the event, are the best enabled to judge—There is however one striking difference in these two unions, a difference certainly more in name than effect, which certainly cannot escape the most superficial observer. The kingdom of Italy by its fundamental constitution, cannot, after the demise of Bonaparte, fall under the sovereignty of the same person who wears the crown of France; the Ligurian republic is absolutely incorporated with, and become part and parcel of the French Empire.—What the policy or caprice might have been which has given rise to those different tenures, it is not worth while to enquire, nor are the conditions which he has been pleased to impose upon himself, likely to allay the jealousy of Austria or Naples.

From the moment that he became president of the Italian Republic, his gigantic views to the ultimate sovereignty of the whole of Italy, were clearly revealed; but we did not expect that he would have proceeded so rapidly to the accomplishment of his purpose. There is in the circumstance of this union, as well as in all its preliminaries and details, a character peculiarly hostile to this country, and insulting in no small degree to the court of Vienna. The note of the Ligurian senate presented to the representative of his imperial majesty, seems to have been transmitted more for purposes of offence, than diplomatic communication. The Austrian plenipotentiary is cashiered and dismissed even before the union is proposed, with as much indifference as the emperor of the French would one of his military lacquies. The refusal of Great Britain to acknowledge the Ligurian republic, is the principal reason assigned for incorporating the latter state with the French Empire. How this motive can satisfy Austria or any other power interested in the fate of Italy, and the relative state of Europe, it is impossible to conjecture. Genoa under the protection of the French flag, is indeed to be put out of fear from the states of Barbary, and their depredations; but in return the marine of Genoa becomes the disposable property of France. A thinner mask was never used to hide the depravity of ambition and injustice, and that most galling part of it, the insult he offers to the prostrate and afflicted."

NOTICE.

To those who are interested in vessels captured and carried into Tortola, or other British ports.

Mr. ——, captor's agent, leaves that island very soon for England, in order to attend the appeals he is interested in, and to obtain a dismissal of those claims which have not been attended to by the claimants, or their proctors, within the twelve months allowed by law for commencing the suit before the lords of appeal; Mr. —— is one of those who are ever on the watch to take every advantage which the acts of parliament, the practice of courts, inattention of parties, &c. &c. will admit of.

During the last war he got many claims set aside for want of prosecution within the time, which would have been confirmed if they had been brought to a hearing. The merchants and underwriters of the United States, who are interested in such captures, ought as soon as possible to send to England a copy of the condemnation at least, and have a proctor employed to serve a monition or citation on the captor's proctor, in case of capture by a man of war, notice on the king's advocate is sufficient; if by private vessels of war, on the owner's proctor, whose name he is obliged to give when required. The copy of the proceedings in the case of any vessel, will answer for all the claimants. It is every day's practice in England, for the proctors to accommodate each other from the proceeding from the courts in the colonies, upon the parties not having them agreeing to pay a proportional part of the expence.

MONITOR.

The following extract is from a late address to the candidates for the Baccalaureate, by Mr. Nott, president of the Union College, New-York:—Finally, *cherish and practice religion.* Man has been called, in distinction from the inferior orders of creation, a religious being, and justly so called. For, though his hopes and fears may be repressed, and the moral feelings of his heart stifled for a season, nature, like a torrent which has been obstructed, will break, and sweep away those frail works, which scepticism may have erected to divert its course. There is something so repulsive in naked infidelity, that the mind approaches it with reluctance, shrinks back from it with horror, and is never settled until it rests on positive religion. I am aware that *that* spirit of devotion, that sense of guilt and dread of punishment, which pervades the human mind, have been attributed to either the force of habit or the influence of superstition. Let the appeal be made to human nature. To the position of irreligionists on this article, human nature itself furnishes the most satisfactory refutation. Religion is a first principle of man. It shoots up from the very seat of life, it cleaves to the human constitution by a thousand ligaments; it entwines around human nature, and sends to the very bottom of the heart its penetrating tendrils. It cannot, therefore, be exterminated. The experiment has again and again been tried, and the result has always proved worthy of the rash attempt."

A machine has lately been put into the secretary of states' office, by a Mr. John M'Bride, of South Carolina, but late from Tennessee, and a patent taken out for securing the profits thereof to the ingenious inventor. This machine, which is called the Columbian Spinster, is so contrived as to gin, card and spin at the same time; it is operated on by one person, who is perfectly adequate to the whole direction of it. This model spins 12 threads, and machines may be so enlarged as to spin any greater number. The machine requires no other attendance than the person who feeds it with the seed cotton, who also turns the wheel by which the operations are carried on. It might be advantageously worked by water: the owner of the present model finished one of 15 threads (which he left in Tennessee) that by great exertions extended each thread 7 yards in a minute. Many ladies and gentlemen of Washington and George Town have seen this model, and expressed the highest satisfaction at it.

We wish our ingenious countrymen success in his intention, and we sincerely hope he may be rewarded in the sale of his machines. No doubt a discerning public will see their utility and avail them of the use of so valuable an article.

From the New England Republican.

The Foxes, the Sheep and the Dog;
OR THE
PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.
A Fable.

The Foxes once (so authors write)
In grave and solemn council met,
And after long and learn'd discussion,
Came to the following resolution.
Resolved, That for the time to come
We will the name of Dogs assume:
We'll trim our tails; our ears we'll slouch;
We'll lick and fawn, and cringe and crouch;
With lies and many a fair pretence,
We'll gull the sheep, (*sheep have no sense*)
And when with tricks we've once made sure o'em,
We'll cut their throats and then devour 'em.

This having past without dissent,
To seek the sheep away they went.
They found them in a pleasant vale,
Fann'd by the cheering vernal gale.
Where flowers the level green inlaid,
And trees their airy umbrageous foread,
A chequer'd scene of sun and shade.
Some peaceful, ruminating, lay,
While others with their lambkins play;
Some crop the flowers; and in the groves,
Some with their mates, pursue their loves.
Their faithful dogs, with eager glance
Their thoughtless rambling o'er the plain;
And, vigilant, still gave the alarm,
Upon the least approach of harm.
This saw the Foxes, but intent,
On their bad schemes, did not relent.
The sight of sheep, so fair and good,
Sharpen'd their appetite for blood.
They press'd along with eager haste;
When a grim Reynard 'mong the rest,
A Fox *on foreign mountains bred*,
Half yell'd, half bark'd, and thus he said:
"Welcome, my friends! with pure design,
To bring *new light* into your minds.
Were we often seen and seen with pain,
These dogs, your liberty restrain.
What boots your plenty and your ease,
When you can't range where'er you please?
This plain, indeed, is fertile, wide;
But why not try the mountain's side?
Can free born minds be satisfy'd,
While there is ought to be enjoy'd
Of nature's bounties which she gives
With lib'ral hand to all that lives?
Hold *him*, dear friends! a knave or fool,
Who says that sheep themselves can't rule;
The fearful hare, and timorous deer,
To you are an example clear;
They want no fences, pen nor fold,
Nor want by Dogs to be controul'd.
From Wolfe or Fox there's nought to fear;
'Tis childish stuff, a mere bugbear—
All sham, a silly, vile pretence
To raise *a system of expence*.
For this, my friends! you're nearly shorn;
For this, your lambs are from you torn:
For this, your flesh make butcher's meat,
For hungry men and dogs to eat;
For this, your skins are sold, and tallow,
For this pretence so vain and shallow—
For shame, my friends! rouse from your sleep,
And vindicate *the rights of sheep!*
Those surly curs far from you drive,
Who on your hard oppression thrive:
Who, churlish, circumscribe your roaming
On mother nature's open common;
And strive to keep the flock together
To crowd and jostle one another,
When parting would be better thrift;
For each would have more room to shift.
Our service, *friends*, to you we'll give,
No other recompense receive.
But that reward which *virtue* finds,
The heart-felt joy of *gen'rous minds*.
We stand in need of no pretence,
Our motive is benevolence.
Then follow us to liberty;
'Tis but *to will it, and be free.*"

Thus spoke th' arch Fox, in reason's guise,
Insidious, mixing truth with lies.
The witless sheep began to crowd
To that side where the Foxes stood.
They rais'd their heads and stood in gaze,
Nor more they sport, nor more they graze.
The Foxes poison'd words sunk deep
In the weak minds of the poor sheep;
Disturb'd, they hanker'd to be at
A something, which they knew not what.
The faithful dogs perceiv'd their plight,
And labor'd hard to put them right.
They prov'd the reasoning false and noxious,
And swore the seeming dogs were foxes;
Show'd them their murd'rous teeth and nails,
Their short ears slouch'd and cropped tails;
But all in vain, the sheep were blind,
Nor could see fraud in words so kind,
They grew tumultuous as the sea,
And bleated loud for liberty;
Became a wild, licentious rout,
And trod their guardians under foot;
Call'd on the Foxes for protection,
And gave themselves to their direction.

The Foxes now threw off disguise,
No longer us'd their crafty lies;
But showing nails and teeth so grim,
Tore them assunder, limb from limb.

PUBLIC SALE.

At 4 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, will be Sold, on *Ramsay's* wharf,

30 barrels first quality New England RUM, and 4 puncheons 4th proof JAMAICA RUM; on a credit for approved notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 23.

LOST,

YESTERDAY EVENING, between *Robert Young's Store and Ramsay's Wharf*, A Black Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers belonging to the schooner General Pinckney, which can be of no use to any person but the owner, and one Ten Dollar Note of the Bank of Potomac. Any person who has found the above-mentioned articles, and will leave them with the *Printer of this Paper*, or *Colonel Ramsay*, shall receive the Ten Dollars with the thanks of the owner, and no questions asked.

N. B. There was a Bunch of KEYS lost at the same time.

August 23. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be Sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 20th day of September next, on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria.

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH REY, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office, Alexandria,
12th August, 1805. 2aw3f

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold on a long credit, at public vendue, on the premises,

THAT large STONE WAREHOUSE on the corner of Wolfe and Union streets; one half of a Ground Rent of £.13 18/ arising out of the Distill-house immediately opposite; one half of the Wharf that was built by general Roberdeau, and a number of Vacant Lots on Water, Wolfe, and Union streets.

The property will be shown to any person applying to the subscriber.

THOMAS PATTEN.

August 19. co6w

Water-Street ACADEMY.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the patrons of his school, for the very liberal and friendly encouragement, he has met with since he came to Alexandria; and most respectfully informs them, and the citizens in general, that, as he has retaken the house in which he now resides, they may consider his Academy as a permanent school establishment; so that those who prefer him as a teacher may, very probably, have it in their power to send their children to him until they have finished their education: that is, if such parents or guardians conceive, that having obtained a knowledge of the following branches of literature (which are taught in the most careful manner by the subscriber) is a sufficient education for their children, viz. the English language, critically grammatical, agreeably to the celebrated Walker's standard of pronunciation, Writing, and Arithmetic in all its branches, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, according to Hutton and Bonnycastle, Gauging Vessels of the following figures, in the most exact manner, by cubical arithmetic, namely, Hexagonal, Cubic, Spheroidical, and Casks of all kinds and sizes.

As the great and many advantages which result from having children begin and finish their education with one teacher, are so evident that every well informed person must, upon the least reflection discover them, the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to say any thing in vindication of the subject; but refers it to the good sense and judgment of his friends and fellow citizens to determine, whether it is not better to fix their children in one school, and continue them there, (provided that school is well regulated) than to change their teachers frequently, as some do, in the course of their education; which practice is most undoubtedly fraught with many evils to such children. As the subscriber can teach but a very small part of the children in Alexandria, the above remarks cannot justly be construed to be the effects of avarice: But he would just observe, both for his own sake, and the sake of his fellow-laborers in the didactic profession, that no teacher, be he ever so competent to his task, will receive much credit from the enlightened part of the community, even by his utmost, exertions to instruct such children as are moved about from school to school, either to satisfy their caprice or upon any occasion whatever, that is not of very considerable importance.

Those who are desirous of having their children taught by a person scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duty, as it respects the manners morals and progress of his pupils in their learning, are invited to visit the subscriber's Academy, and judge for themselves of *his* manner of conducting a school and method of teaching. As an Assistant is now engaged for a considerable time, between twenty and thirty scholars can be taken, in addition to the number now in the school.

An Evening School

Will be opened by the Subscriber, on MONDAY the 2d of September next, at the low rate of *Three Dollars* per scholar per quarter, ink, quills, and wood included; and will teach till the first of March, provided encouragement offers.

Jonathan Foster.

August 19. eo12t

☞ The lower Story and Cellar of the academy to let. Apply as above.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

GEORGE GORDON,
Wheelright,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced business on Pitt, south of King street, and nearly opposite the Washington tavern—where he makes, and constantly has for sale, Waggons, Carts, Drays, Ploughs, and generally every implement for Agriculture, which he warrants to be of the first quality.

N. B. Orders from the country, for articles in the above line, will be faithfully attended to, and the work done on the most approved plans.

G. G.

August 19. eo3t

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE OYSTER SEASON

IS now approaching, when every *Dollar I can get will be in motion.* Permit me to address you in a plain way, with a few plain facts.

CASH, you must be convinced, is the *main spring, source and life,* with all men of business—it gives them energy, strength and spirits to combat every difficulty; and makes them respected by those with whom they have any dealings: the baker, butcher, liquor merchants, grocer, hay, corn, oats—and, in short, every article in the *Tavern Line,* are CASH, And above all, *the worn out Oyster man,* who toils many a cold and boisterous day, to obtain his living—to gratify your *luxurious appetites,* and bring NOURISHMENT *to the afflicted*—HE MUST HAVE CASH. But how can he have it, when what is owing to me is unjustly withheld? Numbers there are who, having no property, feast and regale themselves at the expence of the Tavern-Keeper, by taking advantage of that humane law passed three sessions ago which declares *their person* sacred for all sums under 20 dollars, and *their property* only liable: but such men will sooner or later meet with their due reward.——NOW TO THE POINT: my books to this day are closed and proved; and every accompt will be made out by FRIDAY next. I shall think myself obliged, and very much obliged indeed, to those indebted to me, to settle their respective balances; a person authorised by me will call on them after that day, when such accounts as are not settled by *Monday, September 2d,* will be *put into the hands of officers* for collection, without RESPECT TO PERSONS—as real necessity compels me to take such strenuous measures, viz. my own credit and reputation. Those, therefore, whom the law entitles me to receive from, I will make pay. And I trust those whom the law screens, will also pay, rather than have *their names* exposed before a court of justice. *Money I want, and money I must have.* Do unto me, as you would wish to be done unto: Then I shall say, with exultation, praise, and joy: well done thou worthy and honorable man.

In such pleasing expectations, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with every sense of gratitude, their much obliged

GEORGE PITT.

☞ NO TRUSTING from this date. All persons to whom I stand indebted are requested to bring in their accounts.

George-Town, August 19th, 1805. eo6t

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,
R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 3taw3w

Alexander Gordon,

Formerly Tavern-keeper at Woodbridge;

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT at the *Occoquan Mills*—where he solicits the patronage of his friends, and hopes for the encouragement of the public.

He begs leave to inform those who may please to favor him with their custom, that his house is commodious, his stables good, and shall be well kept; that he is furnished with a good assortment of liquors, and that in the different duties of an inn-keeper, his exertions to please shall be unremitted.

He hopes that his house will be found a convenient stand for travellers, being a moderate stage from Alexandria or Dumfries; and from the great labor and expense that has been bestowed by Mr. Ellicott, in making a new road leading by this place of unequalled firmness and excellence, he has no doubt but that the rout by Occoquan, needs only to be known to entitle it to a decided preference to that by Colchester, and more particularly it will accommodate those travelling from Fauquier, Culpepper, and Orange to Alexandria and the Federal City. A view of the different works at Occoquan, will always be amusing to the stranger who has an hour to spare.

August 13. 3taw3w

For Sale—or to Let,

THE DWELLING HOUSE which I now occupy, on Royal-street. As I am going to remove, possession may be had the first day of August. JOSEPH SMITH.

July 22. 4aw

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Negro Man named JOHN, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high: took with him sundry cloaths, among which was a country made great coat, of a grey color, a pair of linen trousers, fringed at the bottom. He was confined in the gaol of Alexandria county as a runaway, and hired out according to law. The above reward will be given on delivering him to me, in Alexandria, and all reasonable expences for bringing him to me or lodging him in any gaol, so that I get him again.

JAMES CAMPBELL, jailor.

August 19. eo3t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *George Hoke,* late of the county aforesaid, deceased—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1805.

Ann Hoke, *Administratrix,*
By James Anderson, her Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment as above. 2aw2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Robert Brown,* late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of August, 1805.

DIXON BRITTINGHAM, *Adm'r.*

August 3. 2aw2m

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of *William Ramsay Wilson,* late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1805.

William Ramsay, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. 2aw2m

FOR SALE,
IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page,* living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank,* in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Breckenridge,* Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. d3f

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener,* for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next, will be sold at the late dwelling of GEORGE HOOKER, *deceased, Prince-street,*

A VARIETY OF

GROCERIES,
Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 21.

Pickling Vinegar.

4 hogsheads Cider Vinegar of an excellent quality, by the barrel or gallon,

Fresh Tamarinds,
GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

August 21. d3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
HAVE RECEIVED,

A considerable addition to their stock, forming an extensive assortment of the best articles in their line of business.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
} *Wines of the first quality and in fine order.*

St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Continental Rum, 70 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, old Irish Whiskey, Molasses.

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin
Souchong
} TEAS, *carefully chosen of the freshest and best qualities for family use.*

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead, refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum, Chalk, Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

August 10. d

SPANISH SEGARS.

Just received, and for Sale, a few Boxes

SPANISH SEGARS.

T. CRAVEN.

August 10. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber,

1 case black taffeties,
1 do. bandanoes, red and brown
20 barrels pork
Essence of spruce in jars
A large scale beam, bottoms and weights, complete.

JOHN G. LADD.

August 10. d

Forty Dollars *Reward,*

For apprehending and securing in any gaol in the United States, so that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow; understands plantation business well and is a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some old scars from a whip which he received seventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever since and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected since, although often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was seen on the road enquiring for said place, with a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to some of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform me of the person or persons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the same. The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,
One mile from Alexandria.

August 14. d

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

BY JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

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